BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ The Rocky Mountain Beaver and warm weather arriving simultaneously, the former has one decided advantage over the latter article, for it is unquestionably in demand, especially if it bears the impress of KNOX, the HAT-Artist, *par excellence*, who is prepared to supply upper and lower "ten-doms" with the most elegant and stylish specimens of this fashionable article better than ever, and as cheap as usual. KNOX's salesroom is at No. 128 Fulton-st.

☞ You can't lose your Hat if you have your Likeness in it. RAFFERTY & LEAHY, No. 57 Chatham-st, opposite Chambers, are the only Hatters in the United States that can put your Daguerreotype in your Hat as they have applied for a patent for this invention; and they put every customer's Likeness in his Hat, free of charge. A word to the wise.

A HAT STORE TO ACCOMMODATE UP TOWN-DOM.—The "PRESCOTT HAT STORE" of KNOX & JAMES, on the cor. of Broadway and Spring-st., established for the convenience and accommodation of the residents "above Bleecker," as well as the sojourners at the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels and the Collamore House, has become profitably established, and is now furnishing the most elegant Hat ever called into existence by the hand of taste and refinement. Of course, we refer to the Rocky Mountain Beaver, which, appreciated by everybody, is the Hat for the summer of 1853. Call and make your selection.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS, WHITE, GREY AND CREAM COLOR.—FIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts, invites the attention of his customers and the public to the several styles of summer Hats above enumerated, together with a full assortment of the various and latest styles of Straw Goods for Gentlemen's wear.
FIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

SUMMER HAT.—We this day offer to the notice of gentlemen our Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hat for summer wear
LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentleman's Hats,
Astor House, Broadway.

☞ New Silks, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, and every description of Ladies' Dress Goods for Spring and Summer Wear, just received per steamer Europa, all of which will be ready for exhibition and sale on MONDAY, June 6th, at O. M. SODINE's, No. 325 Grand-st., cor. of Orchard. Also, direct from Auction, a large and splendid stock of Summer Stuffs for Men and Boys' Wear; Lace and Muslin Drapery, and every kind of Domestic Goods. A great chance for Rich Goods at low prices.

FANS.—Sandal Wood, Pearl, Ivory, Spanish, &c.—A beautiful article, direct from Paris, just opened at TUTTLE'S Grand Emporium, No. 345 Broadway. So great has been the call for elegant and cheap Fans, of all kinds, that TUTTLE has imported a large and complete assortment of the latest Parisian styles, and now offers them at prices astonishingly low. Remember they are not low for Broadway, but low in reality, and are to be had at No. 345 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.—BARTHOLOMEW & WEED not only advertise to sell cheaper than any other house, but we believe actually do sell Mourning Goods cheaper, as the crowds that visit their establishment can testify. Give them a call, and this fact will satisfactorily appear. The New Mourning Store is at No. 551 Broadway.

☞ The Statue of De Witt Clinton in bronze is creating quite an interest, and attracting much attention in the Park. De Witt Clinton was unquestionably a great Statesman, and it is proper he should be depicted, ten feet in height. We hope that propriety will erect a statue in pure white marble, twenty feet high, to commemorate the virtues of F. SMITH, JR., of No. 162 Fulton-st., who adorns and beautifies his fellow-men with clothing of surpassing excellence and unparalleled cheapness.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional supplies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and styles, entirely new and particularly adapted to city trade. For sale full ten per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

GREENWICH-ST.—This street is one of the liveliest and brisk est in the city. Mr. JOHN GREASON, at No. 161 keeps one of the finest assortments of Window Shades that can be found in the city. He keeps both English and French manufactures, and supplies Cords, Bands, Tassels, cornices and all the et cetera. He also keeps Table and Floor Oil Cloths of beautiful patterns and of all styles. All in need of any of these articles should give him a call, as he only asks small profits.

☞ Those who intend visiting a Watering-Place this season, should remember the inconvenience they will be put to if they do not get a good stock of Bring and Summer Cothing, before they leave there. H. L. FOSTER, 27 Courtlandt-st., New-York, has the most extensive, varied, fashionable and moderate priced stock of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods to be found in the city.

☞ Summer Merino Under Garments for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, may be obtained—the very best goods at very low prices—at the old establishment,
No. 194 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No 448 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings of choice and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Sedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established warerooms, No. 159 Chatham-st., cor. of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

☞ Manufacturers of Shoes, Boots, Clothing, Mattresses, Carpet-bags, Carriages, Bags, and of all cloth and leather work, from the very finest to the heaviest, come see a Sewing Machine making a seam far stronger and more beautiful than any other, which will not, as all shuttle work will, rip or ravel when every third stitch is cut. Price, $60 to $150. Certificates from persons using hundreds, sent to all who wish. GROVER, BAKER & Co.
No. 94 Chambers-st., N. Y.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and pub ish at Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st, New-York.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—WM. DIBBLEE, of No. 427 Broadway, will open a Ladies' Hair Dressing, Wig Making, and Fancy Store, at No. 94 Spring-st., one door from Broadway, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Wednesday, the 8th of June. The Ladies are invited to call, as it is fitted up neatly, and expressly for their accommodation.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—GAYLER'S PATENT. ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. GOFFIN's Impenetrable Defiance Locks; the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane, formerly No. 90 John-st.

☞ 233.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye and Wig Factory is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain. BATCHELOR'S well-earned fame is a sufficient guarantee to all who patronize him, that their wants can be better supplied by him than at any other establishment in the world.

STITCHING FINE LINEN BY MACHINERY.—It is most important to manufacturers to know that SINGER'S IMPROVED LINEN STITCHING MACHINES will stitch the finest linen with No. 150 cotton thread, or any coarser thread, with absolute perfection. Unlike rival machines offered for this purpose, these leave no rough cord on the under side, and for their work we challenge examination and comparison. Office of exhibition and sale No. 323 Broadway. I. M. SINGER & Co.

☞ BENJ. F. SEAVER, No. 33 Broad-st., offers for sale Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pantaloon Stuffs, Linseys, Cloakings, Ticks, Canton Flannels, Stripes and Plaids of various styles and qualities. Also, a full assortment of Printed Pongees and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on the 13th January, 1853, $500,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William-sts.

TRUSTEES.

Moses H. Grinnell,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Mortimer Livingston,
James Brown,	Paul Spofford,	Joseph W. Alsop, Jr.
Chas. H. Marshall,	Wm. P. Furniss,	Robert L. Taylor,
Samuel Thompson,	John B. Kitching,	F. A. Delano,
Danl. C. Kingsland,	Wm. S. Wetmore,	Nathl. D. Carlile,
George Warren,	G. Talbot Olyphant,	Wm. H. Macy,
Fredk. W. Read,	Leonardo S. Suares,	Ramsay Crooke,
N. G. Rutgers,	Thos. P. Stanton,	Wm. Barnewall,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joseph Sands,	B. F. Dawson,
Jeremiah Wilbur,	Benjamin Babcock,	G. H. Koop.
J. Elsathan Smith,	John D. Hurlbut,	

ALFRED OGDEN, HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.
B. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

☞ The public are not insensible to the extraordinary merits which characterize the use of MORTIMORE'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND. It has proven itself the sole reliable curative for each and every form of this prevalent complaint, of no matter how long standing, or however complicated the case. It has invariably proved successful in the treatment of many thousand cases of the worst form of rheumatism, and now stands before the public (as a remedy for this disease only) unrivaled in the whole pharmacy of medicine. Those who still suffer from this complaint, will be cheerfully furnished with the most abundant and satisfactory testimonials, by application to the agents in their vicinity, or by a call on the Proprietors, No. 1 Barclay-st. (Astor House.)

See them stop,
See them drop,
By LYON's Powder slain;
A single dash
Settles their hash,
They'll never crawl again.

☞ LYON'S Magnetic Powder will clear a house of bed-bugs, roaches, ants, moths or flies in a single day. It contains no poison. No less marvelous are the effects of LYON'S Pills in destroying rats and mice. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

CAUTION!—Beware how you trifle with summer complaints and all affections of the Bowels, Cholera Morbus, &c. If suffering procure a bottle of the Wittenberg Plantain Leaf. A positive cure, equally adapted for children or grown up people. Laboratory, Fo'keepsie, Principal Depôt, No. 185 Spring-st., N.Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE GRAY HEADED.—Do you wish to have your gray hair restored to its original color, without dyeing it? If so, use a few bottle of DAVIS'S RASHENE, price 50 cts. per bottle, which is warranted to effect the change. DAVIS'S HYPERICON is an article to cleanse, preserve, beautify, promote the growth and restoration of the hair, and warranted in all cases to give satisfaction. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at the principal Depot, No. 206 Grand-st, and by all druggists and perfumers.

SCIENCE AND GEOLOGY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Your correspondent J. S. P. remarks that "It is the judgment of one of the most eminent men and profound scientific investigators of this or of any age, that science affords no ground for the belief that there is any end to the concatenation of causes." Now it is quite apparent that this very profound man fell into a very gross mistake, in supposing that the testimony of science is against the deduction of a primary or first cause. If there is no end to the chain of causes, then it necessarily follows that there is no cause at all. If A caused B, and B caused C; A and B are only effects caused by C. Now if C was not caused it is a cause of itself; if it was caused, it is an effect also; and we have no cause yet, and we cannot find a cause, till we find one which was not caused. A cause which was caused is but an effect, and if there is no cause which was not caused, there is no such thing as a real cause, and the universe is made up of effects without cause.

An effect necessarily presupposes a cause; a caused cause is an effect; therefore a caused cause, or an effect, necessarily presupposes an uncaused cause.

Science admits cause and effect; cause and effect necessarily presupposes an uncaused cause; therefore science admits an uncaused cause.

How this profound investigator could make science admit the fact of cause and effect; and make it deny an ultimate and uncaused cause, is quite difficult to conceive. A universe made up of effects which were not caused, or how such a thing as an effect could exist in the absence of a primary cause, is altogether inconceivable.

Respectfully, yours, PHILO.

MISSISSIPPI.—Col. Wm. McWillie, of Madison, and formerly Member of Congress from this District, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate from the Counties of Madison and Scott, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of O. R. Singleton.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Walter F. Leask, (Dem.) is a candidate for Congress in the Wilmington District against W. S. Ashe, also Dem.

KENTUCKY.—Col. Thomas B. Stevenson, formerly of *The Maysville Eagle*, is proposed as a candidate for Congress in Xth District.

MARYLAND.—The Whig State Convention will be held at Baltimore, Sept. 1.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1853.

☞ Persons wanting *The Tribune* left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the Publication Office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12½ cents a week—payable to the Carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European Circulation* will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Europa sails from Boston To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

☞ *SEE THIRD PAGE.* ☜

Both Boards of the Common Council met last night. The session was brief, and the business quite unimportant.

The friends of Temperance will rejoice at the gratifying result of the Election in Washington City. The redemption of the Capital of the Nation from the curse of Rum is a most auspicious event, and will strengthen the hearts and hands of those who are laboring for the Maine Law. Legislators at Albany! will you place our Capital beside that of the Nation?

The New-Haven Charter Election, yesterday, resulted in a Whig triumph; majority on Mayor, 359. The Whigs have 3 Aldermen, 17 Councilmen, Sheriff, Collector, Treasurer and Clerk; the Democrats one Alderman and three Councilmen.

By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, we have a week later dates from Europe. Things in Turkey begin to wear a more serious aspect, and from the unwillingness of the English Cabinet to explain the state of affairs, there seems to be considerable probability of a rupture between Great Britain and Russia. The latest news from Constantinople seriously affected the Paris Bourse; another indication of trouble. A grand soiree was given to Mrs. Stowe, at Almacks, at which Joseph Sturge presided. Mazzini had arrived in London. The French news is not important, except as connected with the East. The Pope has not answered the note from the Holland Government. The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires had been withdrawn from Switzerland, and all Diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off. The Austrian Commission of Inquiry have failed to connect the Lombard emigrants with the Sardinian revolution. The Pope and his Cardinals have been experimenting on table-moving, which is now the popular amusement in Italy. All the Students' Associations throughout Germany have been suppressed.

We have two weeks later news from California, per steamer Daniel Webster at New-Orleans. Owing to the non-arrival of regular files of papers, we are unable to give any extended summary of events. The gold harvest promises abundance. From the Sandwich Islands we learn that King Kamehameha has nominated his son Liholiho as successor to the throne, which nomination had been confirmed by the Parliament.

FRIENDS OF CITY REFORM!

Will you let the hirelings of Rascality and the concocters of plundering Jobs beat you at the Election to-day? Here is the whole case—decide it promptly and for ever! Monstrous as have been the Corporation robberies of the last eighteen months, they have not sufficed to buy up one quarter of the voters, and if you are beaten it can only be by reason of the fact that you are asleep and they wide awake—that they put in their last vote, while you attend to your shops and your labor, and virtually bid them steal what you have left.

If the Charter Amendments are beaten to-day, there is no rational hope of *any* Reform—no reasonable probability that the Corruption now so wholesale and unblushing will stop short of the absolute bankruptcy of our City. Unless the vote of to-day is an emphatic rebuke to the plunderers, they cannot be expected to stop while the Treasury holds a dollar or one can be borrowed on the faith of the City. The hour of Destiny is upon us—this day the City makes its choice between Corruption and Honest Rule. Do not, we entreat you, stand neuter in the struggle!

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENEMIES.

The Enemies of Reform in the upper Wards are representing to the people that the Proposed Amendments to the Charter will keep the Aldermen in office for life, hoping by this falsehood to make votes against Reform.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

The usual proclamation of $100 reward for the arrest of any illegal voter has been made. The same penalty applies to the *attempt* to vote illegally.

TRIFLING WITH JUSTICE.

Let every man who is in favor of honest Government remember the following facts: Some months since, John S. Austin (who once barely escaped conviction for a murder in our City) and other well-known hard-fisted ruffians, who have been for years notorious as defiers of all law and decency, committed a furious assault upon Augustus Schell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall, wounding him so that for some days his life was despaired of. It was a deliberate, premeditated act, arranged beforehand and perpetrated according to programme. The perpetrators were arrested, tried, and, in spite of the powerful influence of their would-be respectable aiders and abettors, regularly convicted by a Jury. They were arraigned for sentence, when—to the surprise of every one—*Judge Robert H. Morris*, of the Supreme Court, (a man not altogether unknown to fame) interfered and ordered the case to be brought before him for review. He kept it quiet as long as his love for the culprits could do so, when it was—in pursuance of an imperative law—laid before the full Bench. The Judges rebuked their associate (Morris) by sending the whole matter back to the Court of Sessions, where the parties had been convicted, ordering that Court to pass sentence on the 20th of May. The law requires the Judge and at least one of the two Aldermen before whom the trial was held, to be present at sentence. Judge Beebe was promptly on hand; but *both* the Aldermen were absent: Alderman Brisley was "out of town" on the occasion: Ald. Francis would not come because he understood that Ald. Brisley would not be there. Of course, no sentence was pronounced, the Judge being purposely abandoned by the Aldermen, whose anxiety to protect John S. Austin overcame what little regard for law and order they might have entertained. It is worthy of remark that in less than an hour after the adjournment of the Court, Brisley was reported as being at his post in the Board of Aldermen! Yesterday another attempt was made to sentence these audacious ruffians. Ald. Francis appeared on the bench; but he "differed" with Judge Beebe as to the extent of punishment which it would be proper to inflict. Alderman Brisley was not there—he was "understood to be confined to his house by erysipelas in one of his legs." So there was no sentence.

If any man believes these Aldermen to be honest, he is welcome to the opinion. We don't. We believe that both Francis and Brisley are anxious to shield Austin from punishment, and for no other reason than because he is their party rowdy, their primary-election wire-puller, their political capital and stock in trade, the maker and unmaker of their magisterial power, the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself.

Voters! if for no other reason, vote to-day for the Amended Charter in order to drive such shameless panderers to crime from the judicial bench which they disgrace.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

We print herewith *The Union's* manifesto on the Mesilla difficulty. Though guarded in terms, it is atrocious in spirit. If that spirit is shared by the Administration, we are on the verge of another War—a War as wanton, aggressive and criminal as the last, and one which will result, like that, in the temporary overthrow and expulsion from power of its authors. But we will cling to the hope that this manifesto has no official sanction or countenance.

Gov. Lane, it will be borne in mind, based *his* claim to the Mesilla Valley on the assumption that the act of Commissioner Bartlettt, conceding that strip to Mexico, *had been disavowed by our Government*, both in its Executive and its Legislative Departments. *The Union* knocks the Governor's scaffolding from under him, by fully admitting that *the line as run by the two Commissioners had been officially* ASSENTED *to by the late Executive.* In dilating, on 'the serious blunders of the 'late Executive,' it virtually concedes that the claim to Mesilla is a *new* pretension on our part, expressly in the teeth of official acts of our own Government.

The Union, however, rallies behind the last rampart of aggression, and stakes its case on the assumption, that the Commissioner's line was not assented to by our Surveyor, and is therefore invalid. Take away that, and its whole fabric is in the air. And yet it seems that this fundamental assumption is a mistake—that the line run by Commissioner Bartlett *has* been signed by the U. S. Surveyor! *The Express* of last evening says:

"Major Emory's Report, just published, shows that *he, as the Surveyor succeeding Mr. Grey, signed the agreement which was entered into between Mr. Bartlett and Gen. Conde, fixing the boundary line.* Thus no form was wanting to complete the establishment of the boundary line. Mr. Grey, the first Surveyor, had refused to sign the Report, and protested against it. A full statement of the case was made to the late Administration, and therefore, Mr. Grey was directed to sign the Report. He did not do this because his recall reached him before this order. His successor, Major Emory, signed the Report, and he shows distinctly that between the Bartlett line and the Grey line there is little to choose. So, the whole dispute involves no question of importance—it involves no valuable territory. But the Mexicans, by the imprudent movement of Gov. Trias, which has been sustained by the Central Government, have provoked a counter movement on our part."

—"Imprudent conduct" do you hear? The whole subject of the Boundary between us and Mexico was expressly submitted, by the Treaty of Peace, to a Joint Commission: which Commission was duly constituted and proceeded to determine and mark the line, giving the Mesilla Valley to Mexico. Our Surveyor having refused to sign the agreement establishing that line, the whole matter necessarily came before our National Executive, who confirmed the action of Commissioner Bartlett, and ordered the Surveyor to sign the agreement: and, Mr. Grey having been removed, Major Emory was appointed in his stead, and *he did* sign the agreement. If we are not bound by it, no Nation ever could be. Even if Congress had evinced the asserted hostility to this adjustment, the Treaty accords no power to Congress in the premises, but expressly leaves the whole matter absolutely to the Joint Commission. What plausibility, then, is there in the claim set up for us to Territory by this Commission awarded to Mexico?

What is "the imprudent movement of Gov. Trias?" Our Gov. Lane undertook to set the award of the Joint Commission at defiance, and take Military possession of territory accorded by it to Mexico, and peopled by Mexicans. He did this on the false assumptions, first, that the line had not been duly run and ratified by the Commission: secondly, that it had been repudiated by our Government. The facts now appear to be the exact reverse of these assumptions. Gov. Trias has simply endeavored to protect Mexicans settled on a strip of territory conceded to Mexico by the Joint Commission. If it were "imprudent" in him to do this, then it is "imprudent" in Mexico to exist at all. If she could not make such a demonstration without rashness, then her independence is an empty sham.

Lovers of Peace! followers of the Prince of Peace! will you not look sharply into this business? If you do not, the crime and the shame of an unjust war will press heavily on your souls!

TEA-CULTURE—ITS LESSONS.

"The Tea Plantation in South Carolina, of Dr. Junius Smith, is "neglected and going rapidly to destruction."

Such is an 'item' now going the rounds of the journals. The fact is simply announced, without seeming to elicit a remark or impel to a reflection. Yet there is a whole chapter of Political Economy in that simple fact, so curtly stated, so thoughtlessly read. Let us set it more distinctly before our readers:

Tea is the almost universal evening beverage of our people. We pay several millions of dollars per annum for it. We think the amount annually paid for it by the actual consumers in this Country is not less than twenty millions, though its first cost in China is much less than this. And, as the Chinese require little that we produce for exportation, a good part of it is paid for in cash.

Now we have in this country all the varieties of climate and soil possessed by China, and more. It is morally demonstrable that we can produce everything that she can, with some things that she cannot.

Tea is a product, under Providence, of human labor. If the production were fairly naturalized in this country, the amount of labor required to produce a chest or hundred pounds of it in China would produce a like amount here. —Nay, it is morally certain that Yankee ingenuity and intelligence would speedily devise and introduce labor-saving processes and machinery that would greatly abridge the work of gathering and curing it, rendering the labor required more efficient and productive than that of the Chinese now employed in the Tea culture.

Now the consumers of Tea in this country are regularly paying three to four times as much for every pound they consume as the Chinese grower receives for it. Extensive transportation coastward, a long sea-voyage, then transportation inland, with the heavy cash investments and frequent transfers from owner to owner, make every pound of Tea cost the American consumer several times the sum received for it by the Chinese producer.

Transfer the Tea Culture, so far as the supply of our own wants is concerned, from China to those portions of our country best adapted by climate and soil to its successful prosecution, and a very great benefit would result alike to grower and consumer. The farmer who now has a bushel of Wheat, or two of Indian Corn, or a Sheep, or a Bushel of Apples, to sell for what would buy him two pounds of Tea, would then receive *eight* pounds of Tea for the same amount of his labor or its products. And the large aggregate of Capital and Business Talent now absorbed in the Tea Trade would be liberated and impelled toward works of real utility and beneficence. Instead of two years elapsing between the growing of Tea in China and the drinking of it in Minnesota, with a like expenditure of time in reaching the Tea-grower with our return products, the Tea-crop of 1853 would be exchanged for a portion of the American Wheat-crop, Cotton-crop, Hog-crop, &c. of that same year, and a serious waste of property through sea-damp, wrecks, fires, &c. &c. be avoided. There would be far less adulteration and mischief from poisonous curing, packing in lead, &c. than at present, for each maker's ways would soon become known to the purchasers of his crop, and ultimately to the consumers, who would avoid the hurtful and prefer the salutary. We do not consider Tea a healthful beverage at best; but it certainly is far less so at present than it need be, because of the chemical ignorance or recklessness of those who do not care whether the Tea they put up for 'foreign white devils' is poisonous or not.

Then why do we not grow our own Teas?

For the same reasons, substantially, that prevent our growing our own Silk, and that for many years prevented our growing our own Wool or Cotton, and making our own Cotton, Silk and Woolen Fabrics. It is a serious, a costly, a critical task, to naturalize a new branch of Industry in the face of the natural competition and hostility of those whose vested interests must thereby be unfavorably affected. The Tea-seed must be procured from China, and the growers there, unenlightened with regard to the real interest which Labor every where has in the universal diffusion of all Arts and Products, will naturally regard and resist the exportation of the best Tea-seed as prejudicial to their interests. So the Tea-shippers, commission merchants, importers, &c. will all regard the establishment of the Tea Culture here as a deadly blow to the craft whereby they have their wealth. Then the proper climate, soil, culture, &c. for Tea in this country have all to be ascertained by patient and repeated experiments, which, however triumphant in their results, must be costly in their progress. If an individual undertake the naturalization of a new art or branch of productive industry, however adapted and important, he breaks down or dies (as Dr. Smith has done) before success is attained, and all goes to wreck.

But an individual *ought not* to bear the cost of such an understanding. Its success is a National concern, and the Nation should back the experiment. Individuals may die, but the Nation survives. An outlay which would ruin almost any individual would be but a flea bite to the Nation. And one such branch of industry as the Tea Culture fairly established and thriving among us would be worth far more to the Nation than all the Mesilla Valleys between Labrador and Cape Horn.

Friends of Peaceful Progress! press the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau at Washington! There *should be* a Department of the National Administration devoted wholly to Agriculture and the Useful Arts, and presided over by a Secretary preeminent in energy, intelligence and capacity. The duties legitimately pertaining to such a Department are now irregularly devolved on the Patent Office, which is otherwise overworked, and which should be an appendage of the Department of Industry instead of the latter being an appendage of the Patent Office. But let us get at the required Reform in any way, or accept any installment of it that tends to insure the final consummation.

THE TRAINER CASE.

This matter was before Judge Barculo yesterday, on a motion for an injunction to restrain Rose Cooper Porter from taking the child out of the State, and to show cause why she should not deliver her to the father.

The Judge expressed his great surprise that the child had not been delivered over to her father on the Habeas Corpus proceedings, intimating most significantly that on a Habeas Corpus *he* should deliver it to the father: and expressed his astonishment that the father or his friends had not gone at once, and in presence of Judge Duer taken the child.

Judge B has taken the papers to examine the question, but hints strongly that a new writ of Habeas Corpus would be much more *speedy* than a suit at law.

Every opinion intimated by Judge Barculo, on the argument, seemed to be at variance with the views of Judge Duer. No doubt some relief will be afforded.

"CHRIST AND THE PHARISEES UPON THE SABBATH."—A Latter-Day Pamphlet—By a Student of Divinity, sometime Student of Law." (71 pp. 8 vo. Bela Marsh, Boston.) has been sent us by some one, who demurs to our remark appended to a citation of Rev. George Bush's recent anti-Priesthood demonstration. Our friend thinks the Priesthood of our day do more harm than good, and that the Sabbath, as now regarded, is rather a curse than a blessing.

The pamphlet is very vigorously written, abounds in Scripture quotations, and certainly makes out a very good case against any constrained or Levitical observance of the Sabbath, maintaining that Christ was an especial contemner of everything like that—that Christ established no Priesthood, and meant to have none—and that any order of Priests was unknown, save as foes, by his immediate disciples. And this is argued with great cogency and spirit by the pamphleteer, and commended to our confutation or acceptance by our correspondent.

We do not propose to show that they are right or wrong in their premises, nor to follow them into any theological labyrinth whatever. We consider it plain enough that the Christian 'Lord's Day' is quite other than the Jewish Sabbath, and to be very differently honored. We consider the Christian Ministry very unlike the Jewish Priesthood, and no wise descended or deduced therefrom. We think unwise laws have been passed and arbitrary constraints mistakenly imposed, intended to enforce a more rigid observance of the Sabbath. We desire no Sunday legislation for any other purpose than to enforce that quiet, order, decorum, which all should cheerfully observe in view of the fact that this day is hallowed by a large majority of our citizens as that whereon the Savior burst the fetters of the tomb and demonstrated the Immortality of our Race. We should feel bound to pay this respect in Constantinople or Damascus to the Mussulman Sabbath, and believe even an Atheist should cheerfully do the like in this country. We think there is force in the complaint of this pamphleteer that our Sabbaths are too dull, too gloomy, too constrained and fettered: and that more freedom for healthful exercise and innocent gaiety during some parts of the day not set apart for Divine Worship, and under such circumstances as in no manner to interfere therewith, might be beneficial.

But bold speculations affirming the general inutility or mischief of Sabbaths and Clergy are not now in order. Where facts abundantly exist as data, mere guesses or bald assertions have no legitimate weight. To establish his propositions, our pamphleteer should have contrasted the great body of contemners of Priests and Sabbaths with the like class of adherents of both, and shown (or at least asserted) the moral inferiority of the latter. He should have shown that those of our people who habitually devote the Sabbath to recreation, idleness or indulgence, are better men and women than those who spend it mainly in obedience to the requirements of the Priesthood. He should have at least affirmed that those countries, districts, localities, which are eminent in Sabbath-keeping and Church-going, are morally and socially behind and beneath those which have few clergymen and pay little regard to them or the Sabbath. Not affirming this, we submit that he virtually confesses defeat on a vital point, and thus turns himself out of court.

The Telegraphic Report of the excursion to Niagara says:

"At all the villages on the road, Clyde, Lyons, Palmyra, &c., the citizens turned out in crowds to see the Legislature *on a train.*"

The spectacle was doubtless a novel one in those 'rural districts.' At Albany or Troy, it would have attracted no such attention. We have seen "a Legislature (not the present) *on a train*" in this quarter. But, now that our Solons are "on a train" no longer, let us trust that they will devote themselves earnestly to business and hurry up the Maine Law.

ALABAMA.—James F. Dowdell, of Chambers County, has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention in the VIIth District.

Judge S. D. J. Moore, of Lowndes County, has announced himself as the "State Rights" candidate for Congress in the IIId District, in opposition to Hon. S. W. Harris, the regular Democratic nominee.

Mr. Earnest, the self-nominated Whig candidate for Governor, seems really to be in *earnest* in seeking that office, says *The Mobile Register;* and the following letter, which we find in the last *Talladega Watchtower*, gives us an *earnest* of what are his intentions:

ELYTOWN, *Saturday*, May 21, 1853.

To the Editor of the Watchtower:

Will you please to give notice, through your paper, that I will address the citizens of Talladega, at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, on the subject of State policy, and *Internal Improvements particularly.* I expect Col. Winston to be with me on that occasion.

I will address the citizens of Benton, at Jacksonville, on Friday, the 3rd of June; at Cherokee Court-House on the 4th June; DeKalb Court House, Monday the 6th; at Guntersville, Wednesday, the 8th. W. S. EARNEST.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Gov. Martin declines a reelection to the Gubernatorial chair.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Affairs at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6, 1853.

Dr. Gardiner's Mexican enterprise is acquiring fresh interest. The Doctor bids fair to acquire celebrity equal to that of "Claude, the gardener's son."

Maj. Mordecai, of the Ordnance Corps, and two other officers of the Army, commissioned by the Government to proceed to Mexico and search for Gardiner's mines, are passengers on board the U. S. steamer Vixen.

The returns of our Municipal Election are not all in, but it is believed that the Rummies are overwhelmingly defeated. All sober-minded people are drunk with delight.

QUIZ.

Temperance Triumph

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6, 1853.

The President has appointed Samuel Pumphrey and H. Lindsley, of Washington, and Richard Jones, of Georgetown, Inspectors of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

Hon. Edward Everett is here.

The License question has called out a larger vote than was ever before polled in this city. Up to the present hour (10 o'clock) we have no authentic returns, but enough is known to render it pretty certain that there is a large majority against the License. That Robert J. Roche is re-elected Collector by a large majority, and the probable election of Mr. McCormick as Register.

The Smithsonian Institute.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6, 1853.

An adjourned meeting of the Smithsonian Institute was held at the Smithsonian Building to-day. President Pierce, ex officio President of the Institute, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Interior, Postmaster General, Attorney General, Commissioner of Patents and Professor Henry were present. The only transaction of special interest was the election of Professor Parker Cleaveland of Maine as an honorary member of the Institute. The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

New-Haven City Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 6, 1853.

Our City Election came off to-day, and was sharply contested, it being the first time of voting by Wards, and the first party contest at a City Election in several years. The Whigs have elected their Mayor, A. W. Skinner, by 359 majority, and chosen 3 Aldermen and 17 Councilmen. The Democrats have chosen 1 Alderman and 3 Councilmen. The Whigs have elected the Sheriff, Collector, Treasurer, and Clerk. The Whig majorities were 193 in Ward No. 1, and 171 in Ward No. 4. The Democratic majority in Ward No. 2 was 5; and Ward No. 3 was a tie. The names of the Aldermen are E. K. Foster, Chas. Atwater, Jr., (Dem.) Willis Bristol and Russell Hotchkiss.

The Bible Convention.

HARTFORD, Monday, June 6, 1853.

The Bible Convention broke up in a row last night, about 11 o'clock, the Chairman announcing that they should meet again before a great while, in some other part of New-England. None of the various resolutions introduced were passed.

SIXTEEN DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 6, 1852.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan Nicaragua, has arrived at this port, bringing San Francisco dates to the 16th May.

The Webster connected with the steamship Sierra Nevada, making the trip through in 20½ days.

The Prometheus Sailed from San Juan for New-York on the 31st May with 420 passengers.

Left in port at San Juan, U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, and brig Indus, for New-York.

The only San Francisco papers received are those of the 16th May. Our dispatch must, therefore, of necessity, be very meagre. The papers from the 1st to the 15th are hourly expected by the steamship Philadelphia from Aspinwall.

The Mining accounts are of a favorable character. *The Sonora Herald* records many lucky discoveries of large lumps, and also some new diggings on the —— River, where lumps, valued at from $300 to $900, have been taken out.

The ship Huguenot, Captain Stover, from New York on 5th January, arrived at San Francisco on the 15th May.

Sandwich Islands dates are to the 16th April. The King, at the opening of Parliament, nominated his son Liholiho as his successor, which was duly sanctioned.

The City Government of Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 6, 1853.

The City Government was organized this afternoon. Walter R. Danforth was sworn in as Mayor, and delivered an inaugural address. Wingate Hayes was unanimously elected President of the Common Council, and Albert G. Greene, Clerk.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Georgia.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 6, 1853.

New Orleans papers of Monday last are to hand. Wm. Dearing, a prominent citizen of Georgia, the proprietor of the first cotton factory establishment in the State, died at Savannah on Friday.

Death of John Tyler, of Boston—The Sardinian Frigate San Giovanni.

BOSTON, Monday, June 6, 1853.

John Tyler, the well known auctioneer, died last night, aged 74 years.

The Sardinian frigate San Giovanni, arrived at this port from New-York this morning.

The ship Palmyra, Weeks, from New York 16th May for Benicia, arrived here this morning. On the 22d and 23d ult., in lat. 37 30, long 52, in a gale from the South West sprung her mainmast, and leaked about 2,000 strokes per hour.

Case of Wright vs. Hamner.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 6, 1853.

The jury in the case of Wm. C. Wright vs. Rev. James Hamner, in the matter of the former bequeathing his property to charitable purposes, were unable to agree, and were accordingly discharged. They stood ten in favor of pronouncing the will invalid, and two in favor of sustaining it.

Severe Storm at the South.

RALEIGH, June 5, 1853.

A severe storm of rain, thunder and lightning occurred at Cheraw, S. C., on Friday last, doing much damage to property. The telegraph instruments in the Cheraw office were broken by the lightning, and the working of the wires suspended.

Arrival of Gen. Trias at El Paso.

BOSTON, Monday, June 6, 1853.

A letter received in this city from El Paso